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TWO (2) BAY POINT R. 14 hands high, with team in stock, all elegant surrey or single, with dog cart and carriage, and a pair of horses, all in perfect riding shape, all in perfect condition, for sale cheap.

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Columbia was kept turning all day long, and the fact that the bill was a toilet arrangement was meagre to the point of insignificance, and where cleanliness was important, the bill was a toilet arrangement. Six clerks to use one toilet. These complaints were true, and in themselves serious enough without the further consideration which to-day's Congressmen have to make. It has been true, that the building was plainly unsanitary and apt to fall to pieces without a moment's delay.

In their somewhat incoherent attempts to fix the responsibility for murder upon some of the men who were killed, the men who were of these killed and injured have selected as shining target Col. F. C. Ainsworth, U.S.A. Ainsworth was chief clerk of the War Department, Division of the War Department, which is the division whose ranks were so depleted by the deaths of the men who were killed. Ainsworth, of course, in the beautiful and spacious granite building occupied by the State, War, and Navy Department, was not perhaps with accuracy, that it was upon his recommendation that Congress decided to use the ramshackle building. There is nothing worse will have been done than to ac-

responsible comes forward. Col. Ainsworth must bear the brunt of the criticism. The general denunciation of him by the clerks to-day was very bitter. Col. Ainsworth is a man of the very highest order of executive ability, and a special act of Congress was passed promoting him to a Colonelcy, and placing the Record and Pension Division in his charge. He is

The building was never condemned to my knowledge, and the workmen who were employed there have had it examined repeatedly. Very limited repairs were going on and they had about a week's work left to do when the accident occurred. The new work that has been done appears to be intact, and I can't see how the workmen could have been responsible for it, although it may have been responsible for it in some way. The work was watched most carefully, and the men who were working on the accident the workmen were in the basement, and the roof was not broken, and the electric light plant did not cause the accident. The accident occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday, and so did an inspector and chief engineer. The accident occurred on the third floor where the crane began. There was no extra weight there, not as much as the weight which was on the floor above. As far as the work has progressed it has been carefully supervised and was in no way dangerous.

In this statement of Col. Alnsworth was broken down by the inspector charged with the duty of seeing that the work was done in a safe manner, that the clerks yesterday notified him of the dangerous condition of the building and proposed to have the building closed down. The inspector of Buildings for the District

of Columbia escapes all responsibility very much as the city fathers of New York do over buildings belonging to the Government. Then the District Commissioners followed suit and refused to allow the fire department to inspect Government buildings unless they are officially requested to do so, and that in the case of the city of New York, they were not asked to make an inspection.

Mr. Estlin, Inspector of Buildings for the District of Columbia, was called upon for an application was made to me for a permit to underpin the building, but I declined to give it. He said that the Government was under the direct supervision of a Federal official. He added: "The cause of the whole thing was undoubtedly the lack of planning. The workmen dug under the heavy support columns which support the building."

So, according to Col. Ainsworth and the contractor for the repairs, who are quoted in this afternoon's paper, the cause of the collapse was not due to the underpinning; but, according to the fire department, it was the lack of planning. Each of these parties has the right to make its choice of opinions, none of which amounts to much. The friends and relatives of the victims are entitled to know the truth.

the people of Washington generally believe that, while the underpinning may have had some defects, the building was not a shoddy building because it was too old to stand any longer.

When the Secretary Lamont returns to Washington steps will probably be taken to thoroughly investigate the cause of the disaster. It is not probable that the department's jury does not anticipate the department in that direction.

As for this building has directed earnest attention to two other great public buildings believed to be in an almost equally bad state of repair. The Government Printing Office, where 1,800 people are employed, and the other is the pickety shell of the old War Department and occupied by hundreds of clerks of that department and of the War Department. The buildings are seriously dangerous and the floors are overloaded, all of the facts being known to Congress for years, but receiving no attention.

Only the New Part of the Building Fell.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—John T. Ford, for whom the Washington building which collapsed to-day was constructed thirty years ago, said to-night that no part of the original structure had fallen. The floors which gave way were on the building after its acquisition by the Government.

Two months after President Lincoln was shot Mr. Ford attempted to reopen his theatre, but was prevented by the Federal authorities, who seized the property. Four months later he sold the theatre to the United States House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Ways and Means committee, reported in favor of an appropriation of \$100,000 to purchase the building.

This was agreed to, and the Government bought the property. The building was subsequently razed, and it was not until 1888, Mr. Ford says, when failed and caused to-day such awful loss of life.

Secretary Lamont Starts for Washington.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Secretary Daniel Lamont received a telegram at the Palmer House this morning acquainting him of the collapse of the Washington building.

THE theatre building at Washington, D. C., was much moved by the terrible disaster, and he at once made ready to depart for Washington, leaving on the evening train.

London Newspaper Comment.

LONDON, June 10.—All the morning newspapers comment more or less reproachfully upon the Washington Government's responsibility for the loss of life in the fall of Ford's Opera House.

They criticize the Government severely for allowing a department to use a notoriously unsafe building, and for neglecting the removal of American buildings, railways, bridges, &c. All mention the fact that Lincoln was assassinated in the old Opera House.

A Receiver for the Deposit Bank.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Comptroller Eckels to day appointed David McClure of New York receiver of the National Bank of Deposit of New York. The latter is a New Yorker who was placed in charge of the failed Citizens' National Bank of Hillsborough, O.



A FOOT-HOLD for Consumption is what you are offering, if you are impure. Consumption is synonymous with Scrophulous condition, with a slight cough or cold, is all that it needs to develop it.

But just as it depends upon the blood for its origin, so it depends upon the blood for its cure. The surest remedy for Scrophulous condition, the most effective blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer that's known to medical science, is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For Consumption in all its earlier stages, is Doctor Pierce's Lung, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung affections, the only remedy so unfailing that it can be guaranteed to benefit or cure. You have your money back.

No matter how low you've had Catarrh, or how severe, Dr. Sear's Remedy will effect a permanent cure. A \$500 reward is offered by the proprietors for the best medicine, for all incurable cases of Catarrh.